

## THE CALUMET NEWS.

Founded 1880.

Daily Except Sunday.

Published By The  
MINING GAZETTE COMPANY

AT CALUMET, MICHIGAN.

E. M. W. YOUNGS  
EditorW. M. LYON  
Business Manager

## TELEPHONES:

Calumet.  
Business Office ..... 209  
Editorial Rooms ..... 4

## HANCOCK OFFICE.

Elks' Temple.  
Phone ..... 312

## HOUGHTON OFFICE.

Post Office Block.  
Phone ..... 199By Mail or Carrier.  
Per year (in advance) ..... \$2.00  
Per year (not in advance) ..... 6.00  
Per month ..... .50  
Single issue ..... .05

Complaints of irregularity in delivery will receive prompt and thorough investigation.

Old subscribers wishing to change their addresses must furnish old as well as new addresses in each instance.

New subscriptions may be ordered by telephone, mail or carrier, or in person at the company's office.

Publication and Printing Office, 191  
Fifth Street, Calumet,  
Michigan.Entered at the Post Office at Calumet,  
Michigan, as Second Class  
Mail Matter.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1903.

Certain Escanaba men have learned to their sorrow that it doesn't pay to boycott an editor, especially when that editor's name is Baldwin.

Jeffries and Gitch may come to the copper country to give an exhibition of two. Must have heard we have a few good American dollars up here.

Secretary Ballinger's endorsement of the plan to conserve our national resources by adequate legislation and a vigorous prosecution of violators is hardly in line with recent attacks upon him. He is deserving of credit for his vigorous recommendations and display of honesty of purpose.

The decision in the case of Griggs versus the village of Red Jacket is a notable victory inasmuch as it establishes a precedent that a cash guarantee given in good faith by any corporation to carry out an agreement it makes with an incorporated municipality must be paid in the event the corporation fails in its part of the contract.

The football and deer hunting season ran a close race to see which could kill the most. The number of casualties is about the same. Football killing 32 and hunting 31. In the number of injured, however, football is away in the lead. Neither one is a record to be proud of, and steps should be taken to lessen these dangers. Reform and protective measures are badly needed.

Congressman Young has hit upon a novel plan to decide who shall be appointed postmaster at Marquette. There are three aspirants for the job, and Mr. Young has been unable to decide who to appoint, sentiment being so evenly divided. Recently he held a conference with these men and suggested that the question be put up to the people of Marquette at the spring election. The candidates accepted this as the best way to settle the matter and consequently Mr. Young is let out of an embarrassing predicament. The plan will give each candidate a square deal and equal chance, and it might be tried to advantage in other places where there are two or more looking for the postmastership.

The vigorous, scathing note of Secretary Knox dismissing the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires at Washington and holding Zelaya responsible for the murder, so-called, of the two Americans, Greece and Cannon, is a warning to all Central American republics that American life and interests will be protected by the United States and that the little countries down there must live in peace with themselves and others or the strong hand of Uncle Sam will descend upon them. This country is thoroughly disgusted with the way things have been going on south of us, and the action taken by Secretary Knox adds a new dignity to the Monroe doctrine which in the future will serve not only to protect the Central American republics from outside powers but from themselves as well.

## MADE IT A LIFE STUDY

DR. J. S. LEONHARDT FOUND THE  
CAUSE AND CURE OF PILES.

Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, the celebrated specialist of Lincoln, Neb., proved, after years of study, that the cause of piles is internal—bad circulation. Then he perfected Hem-Roid, an internal remedy and in 1000 different cases it cured 98 per cent. By Dr. Leonhardt's order, Hem-Roid is sold under an iron-clad guarantee. If it fails the money is paid back.

## THE DOOM OF THE LORDS.

The house of lords has taken the fatal step of rejecting the British budget, against the wise counsel of its sagacious and most far-sighted members. Nothing but the inherent conservatism of the British public can save the house of lords. It has invited the test of its right to endure at a time when the British people were never less patient with privilege such as the lords represent. Blinded by its selfish resentment at being called upon to pay its just share of taxes, the so-called "upper" branch of the British parliament has challenged, for the first time in centuries, the right of the commons to levy taxes.

The Briton dearly loves a lord. He regards him as a luxury, perhaps as an ornament without great use; but he has been accustomed to cherish him, to bow and scrape to him, to give in to him. Now he is asked to give in to him on a matter that touches deeply every citizen of the kingdom. He is asked to abandon his right to levy taxes through the branch of parliament he elects; to submit to having his wishes in the matter of taxation set aside by a branch of parliament that represents hereditary privilege, whose members are touched by the proposed levy. The branch of parliament that represents a privileged class which long has been exempted from its fair share of taxation has dared to reject a tax measure that calls upon its members for no more than fair taxation, a measure that had been passed overwhelmingly by the popular branch of parliament. The issue of the masses against the classes could not be clearer. The right of privilege to enforce exemption from its just dues to society is forced upon the people, and it will be threshed out in the coming bitter campaign. As we have said, nothing but the ingrained conservatism of the British masses can save the house of lords from extinction, and that conservatism has been subjected to a course of irritating affronts that has worn it to the vanishing point.—Duluth Herald.

## THE SLAUGHTER OF HUNTERS.

What can be done to lessen the annual slaughter of hunters? Drastic legislation does nothing to reduce the casualties. Its effect seems to be only to make the horrors of the woods graver, as shown in the case of the Grand Rapids man who was left to bleed to death from a wound, obviously through the fear of the law on the part of the shooter.

Nor do repeated cautionary warnings in the press seem to be heeded. Probably they are forgotten in the excitement of the moment when an apparent chance comes to bring down a deer. The best of resolutions vanish as "buck fever" rises to the brain.

The high power ammunition of these times, the narrowing region in which hunting is permitted, the closer crowding of increasing hunters in these scantier limits, have all combined to make the open deer season a time of growing peril. None of the causes will diminish. The tendency is for every one of them to grow. In fact, we have no more wild regions to throw open and the number of men who long for a week or two in the woods is sure to become greater rather than smaller every year.

More attention to distinctive dress for such occasions may avert some of the danger. Determination to exercise self-control and to make certain of the identity of what seems to be a deer before firing would help, too. But both warnings have been given an often already, and with such little result, judged by the figures of the fatalities of the recent season, that it is probably hopeless to repeat them. It is possible that a perpetual close season on female deer might have the desired result, suggests the Detroit Free Press. The time required to ascertain beyond a doubt that the object aimed at is a buck would in most cases avert the killing of human beings. The policy has been adopted in some states, and although it has been done more for the protection of the deer themselves than for the purpose in view here, it seems to have merit as a safeguard.

## TAFI'S FIRST MESSAGE.

The first message of President Taft to Congress will be read next week, and the country will then have a good idea of what the policies of the administration are to be. It is evident from the statements made by members of the currency commission, that we shall not have a report from that body this winter, and hence currency reform is postponed for at least another year, unless the president should deem the matter of sufficient importance to call an extra session in the spring, and this is extremely unlikely. There is no question but that currency reform is one of the most, if not the most, important matter before the country, but while the delay is regrettable, the very importance of the question is reason enough for taking whatever time is necessary to secure the adoption of the best possible system.

The president will undoubtedly have much to say of the preservation of our waterways and forests, and legislation along the lines of progress in these directions may take some of the time of the members of congress during the session. The advocates of a huge government loan to finance irrigation projects will urge action by congress, but the country seems utterly opposed to going into that business on the scale proposed, especially as private enterprise is accomplishing the same results. Our foreign relations with important nations are satisfactory, except for such trade difficulties as the application of the maximum rates of the new tariff law may cause. It is considered possible that congress will postpone the date of the application of the maximum rates provided for, but aside from this possibility tariff legislation need not be looked for.

The coming session of congress will no doubt be given up mainly to a discussion of measures bearing on the railways and the industrial companies.

## Central Figures In Road Merger Case



AT UPPER LEFT, PETER FRANK DUNNE; RIGHT, EDWARD HAWLEY; WILLIAM F. HERRIN.

New York, Dec. 2.—Peter F. Dunne, the general attorney for the Southern Pacific railroad, is in New York taking up the work of Judge R. S. Lovett, recently promoted to the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Harriman lines.

The work he has in hand will require his presence in the east for the next five months. After that his status will be definitely defined. It is generally believed in railroad circles that the position will be offered him. Dunne's special mission will be the conduct of the merger case on behalf of the Harriman group of roads. This is the most important litigation in which the lines have been involved. It was being carried on by Judge Lovett, but the proceedings have been interrupted by the death of E. H. Harriman. With the passing of Harriman, Lovett was elevated to the position of control. This, for the time, however, disrupted the legal department. Now, however, Dunne has been asked to report at New York at once to take up the big suit.

While Dunne has held a rank in the



legal department of the Southern Pacific subordinate to that of William F. Herrin, the latter has not appeared in court of late but has been concerned more with questions of general policy. When Lovett was therefore unable to carry forward the contest on behalf of the allied corporations Dunne was sent for and was asked to assume the burden.

The merger suit in which Dunne will act as the chief representative of the Harriman lines, was brought by the government to dissolve the Harriman combination on the ground that it embraces the ownership of competing lines. Hearings have been held in the eastern cities and on the coast.

A special court for railway cases is one of the reforms, or so-called reforms, that President Taft is believed to favor, and it is expected that he will advocate it in his message. The Hepburn rate bill is working so satisfactorily that no other changes of importance are expected to be pushed. The Sherman anti-trust law is brought prominently before the country through the decision in the Standard Oil case, and the attention which has been attracted to it as a result of the discussion of the law in connection with the securities, and the position of the various large combinations of industrial companies.

It had been expected that President Taft would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor and advocate changes in the law which would allow of combinations, where the welfare of the public would be served. The Standard Oil decision may, however, change the plans of the president to the extent of postponing active consideration of the subject, until the supreme court has passed on the decision of the lower court, so that congress may have the final interpretation of the law before it.

## PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Julian Eltinge will be a star under the management of A. H. Woods in a musical comedy.

Charles Frohman will take Otis Skinner in "Your Humble Servant" and Francis Wilson in "The Bachelor's Baby" to New York in New Year week.

Beatrice Craven, who plays Jane Deetle in "The Lion and the Mouse" is the grand-daughter of the last governor of the English penal settlement in Australia.

After Maude Adams has completed her engagement in New York she will go on a Western tour in "What Every Woman Knows," ending at Portland, Oregon, on June 23.

"A Man's Man," a new play by Mrs. Anna Richardson and Henry Leslie Friendenberg, has just been purchased by Henry B. Harris and may be produced during the present season.

William C. De Mille, the American playwright, has just finished a new play, entitled "The Machine." It is a drama with politics as its plot and will be produced by David Belasco.

Wells Hawks is just putting the finishing touches to a new play dealing with the political and social life

in Washington, in which he touches upon the social influences brought to bear upon the army and navy.

Paul Liebler has recently purchased for production in the near future a new fantastical musical play by Paul Tiljens and Charles H. Brown. It is stated that the play will probably be given its first production in January.

"Bright Eyes," a musical comedy by Charles Dickson, Otto Hauerbach and Mart Hoshina, is soon to be produced by Mr. Joseph M. Gaites, with Florence Holbrook in one of the leading roles. The day for the opening performance has not been set.

Will M. Cressy, the vaudeville actor, author, who has written all the Hagerty sketches for the Ryan-Richfield company, is at work on the fifth sketch of the series, to succeed "May Hagerty, M. D.," now making a successful tour of the circuit.

Following the production of Clyde Fitch's play "The City," the Shuberts will produce an interesting play from the Danish of Hjalmar Bergstrom, entitled "The Head of the Firm." It is a drama of sociology and business and is said to be quite strong.

Marle Tempest, who is soon to appear in this country in W. Somerset Maugham's play "Penelope," in which she has been winning great success in London during the last two years, will begin her American engagement in the Lyceum Theatre, New York, on December 13.

May MacKenzie, who recently appeared with remarkable success in "The Revellers" with Charles Richman, has been engaged by the Shuberts to play an important part in Clyde Fitch's comedy "Kitty and the Canary," which is to be given its first performance at an early date.

Charles Frohman has arranged for Pauline Chase to appear in America next season in a new play. She will perform in "Peter Pan" in London during the approaching holidays and, before returning to America, will make a tour of Germany, Austria and Hungary to rest from the season's work.

Hedwig Peicher began acting at the age of twelve, years in Berlin, where her father is one of the foremost figures in theatrical affairs. She accomplished the feat of learning the English language in four months, in order to be able to appear in the leading part of Charles Klein's "The Next of Kin."

## "THIS IS MY 71ST BIRTHDAY."

Lydia Kamakeha Liliuokalani, former queen of the Hawaiian Islands, was born in Honolulu, December 2, 1833, and is a direct descendant of Kamehameha I, who made a successful conquest of the various islands of the Hawaiian group and united them under his own rule. Liliuokalani was made vice-regent of the kingdom when King Kalakaua left Hawaii, and after his death in San Francisco, was proclaimed queen, Jan. 29, 1891. Her attempt to abolish the constitution of 1887 and restore absolute monarchy, though abandoned, led to her dethronement, Jan. 30, 1892. A provisional government was set up, and although President Cleveland declared in favor of her restoration to the throne, her efforts in that direction failed. After her dethronement she came to the United States and did not return to Hawaii until after the annexation of the islands in 1898. In recent years the former queen has paid several visits to the United States to press her claims against the government for compensation for lands formerly belonging to the crown in the Hawaiian Islands, but all of her attempts in this direction have been unsuccessful.

## Waterways Commission Completes Inspection of the Mississippi River



Inland Waterways Commission Leaving St. Paul.—From left to right: Representative F. C. Stevens of Minnesota, Representative I. P. Wagner of Pennsylvania, Representative J. A. Moon of Tennessee, Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Representative D. S. Alexander of New York and Representative S. M. Sparkman of Florida.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—The federal waterways commission has completed an inspection of the Mississippi river from the head of navigation at St. Paul to New Orleans, the most complete and thorough it has ever made, and has returned to Washington to prepare for the coming session of congress. Prior to the inspection of the great American waterway, it visited the principal countries of Europe, making a thorough and very detailed inspection of the Rhine, and

of the facilities on German rivers for the handling of cargoes at various ports. At St. Paul the commission made a careful inspection of the proposed harbor and terminal improvements, by means of which St. Paul is to be given the finest facilities on the Mississippi for the handling of freight. The plan involves the moving of the Mississippi from its present bed to a new channel, upon which surveying crews are now at work, and the utilizing of the old river bed

for railway terminals, bringing rail and water transportation into close touch.

The immense mass of information gathered by the commission on its journeyings for the past six months will be presented to congress in connection with future improvement work on American rivers and will have an important bearing in deciding the manner in which the government will in the future approach channel and harbor appropriations and work.

## "THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1554—Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, died in Seville, Spain. Born in Estremadura, Spain, in 1485.

1697—St. Paul's Cathedral, London, first opened.

1792—French took possession of Louisiana.

1804—Napoleon I. crowned in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris.

1814—Gen. Jackson arrived at New Orleans and declared martial law.

1823—Monroe Doctrine declared.

1859—Execution of John Brown.

1898—Austria celebrated the semi-centennial of the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph.

1904—Mrs. George H. Gilbert, noted actress, died in Chicago. Born in England, October 21, 1821.

1908—Nord Alexis, president of Haiti, fled from Port au Prince.

## ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Odd Facts About Lands and Populations, Trades and Occupations Beyond Sea.

Kaiser William, of Germany, is the owner of several ships in Berlin. Mails were first sent by rail in 1838. German school-children number nine

million seven hundred and fifty thousand.

"Cash" originally meant a case for money.

Calicut derives its name from Calicut, a town in India.

Magle lanterns were invented in the seventeenth century.

There are more than thirty thousand steamships and sailing vessels of one hundred tons and upward in the world.

In Italy no ancient monument can be restored, or old building altered, without first obtaining special permission from the government.

The London Mendicity Society possesses nearly forty thousand begging letters, of which eighty-seven per cent are absolutely undeserving.

King Alfonso, of Spain, is one of the best amateur shots in Europe.

The King and Queen of Italy seek relief from state and social burdens by retiring all alone to a small island in the Mediterranean.

Ex-President Loubet, of France, has a "flat" in the Latin Quarter of Paris, and often attends student reunions.

Ranavalona, former Queen of Madagascar, is held in exile by the French government, which allows her a generous annuity.

In France, matches and tobacco are a government monopoly, but most of the matches come from Sweden, and most of the tobacco is American.

Emperor Franz-Josef, of Austria, is

the oldest reigning monarch in Europe and King Manuel, of Portugal, the youngest.

King Edward, of England, is generally conceded to be the most skillful diplomat in Europe.

Italy has experienced a great trade revival in the past few years, chiefly owing to the development of her water-power.

The French government pays its military conscripts one cent a day.

The rock on which Gibraltar stands rises one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine feet from the sea.

For short distances the salmon is stated to be the swiftest fish.

Chickens can now be plucked by means of a special electric fan.

In England no representations of living personages are permitted on the stage.

It is stated by a German biologist that the two sides of a face are never alike; in two cases out of five the eyes are out of line; one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten, and the right ear is generally higher than the left.

For maintaining and cleansing London public roads for a year, nearly seven million five hundred thousand dollars is spent.

Pianos were invented early in the eighteenth century.

England imported over twenty-five million dollars' worth of tobacco last year.

Elegant Display  
OF  
Beautiful Silk Costumes

MR. Brown of the Robertson Silk Company of Saginaw will have his entire line of Beautiful Silk Dresses, Waists, and Gowns, on display at our Store all day tomorrow (Friday).

We cordially invite all ladies of Calumet and Vicinity to call and view this beautiful stock.

The Fashion  
302 5th St. - - CalumetSyrup of Figs  
and  
Elixir of Senna  
acts gently yet promptly  
on the bowels; cleanses  
the system effectually;  
assists one in overcoming  
habitual constipation  
permanently.  
To get its beneficial  
effects always buy the  
genuine.  
CALIFORNIA  
FIG SYRUP CO.  
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS 50¢ A BOTTLE